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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Eleventh Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE PENNA. R. R. Co., PHILA., Jan. 30, 1857.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—At the time of your last annual meeting, the business of the company and the condition of the country were highly prosperous. Every indication pointed to the continuance of financial ease during the year, and the uninterrupted prosperity of your enterprise. Apprehensions, it is true, were felt that the large individual and corporate indebtedness of every section of the country would, in time, lead to a monetary crisis; but there was no expectation that it would come so suddenly or be marked by such unprecedented violence. Now that it has in a great measure passed, we can discover no sufficient reason for the intensity of the panic. Its effects are familiar to all, and it is to these it is due that you failed to receive your usual semi-annual dividend in November last. The profits of the company were sufficient to justify a reasonable dividend at that time, but they had been invested in the construction and equipment of the road, under the impression that a sale of your second mortgage bonds would enable us to replace them in season to meet the legitimate expectations of the shareholders. The nearly total prostration of corporate and individual credits throughout the country, in November, prevented the accomplishment of this object. Between placing the credit of the Company in jeopardy, or the sacrifice of its securities, and the temporary inconvenience of some of its shareholders, the Board could not hesitate.

The permanent interests of all the stockholders, which it was their duty to consult, have doubtless been promoted by the course adopted. Sound policy dictated that, under the circumstances, all of the means of the Company should be directed to the reduction of its unfunded liabilities. These, we have the gratification to inform you, have been met to an extent that renders certain the payment of a dividend in May next.

The Board have resolved to further reduce the floating or unfunded debt, which does not exceed five per cent. on the capital stock paid at the present time, to three per cent., and thereafter not allow it to exceed this limit.—As the accounts of the Company, after making ample deduction for the contingent or renewal fund, will justify the payment of the suspended dividend, it has been urged that this should be divided among the shareholders, in scrip convertible into bonds or stock of the Company at par. As neither of these methods of payment could be resorted to without operating injuriously upon the sale of the securities of the Company, the suggestion has not been adopted. At a later period, however, it may be advisable to make this disposition of these profits.

It will be seen from the settlement of the Treasurer, annexed to this report, that there has been received in payment from shareholders in the capital stock of the Company up to January 1, 1858:

	$13,206,625 00
And from loans,	8,190,523 71
Balance of interest and dividend due to stockholders and State tax on coupons unpaid,	30,281 96
Balance remaining to credit of contingent and renewal fund,	371,515 76
Balance of profits for the years 1856 and 1857 (see Treasurer's report)	979,272 17
Amount of bonds due State of Pennsylvania for purchase of main line of public works,	7,500,000 00
	$30,278,251 73

Which has been expended as follows:—

Eastern division,	$5,681,363 07
Western division,	7,738,373 77
Second track,	3,955,143 34
Foremen's, workmen's and tool houses,	89,466 93
New office building, Philada.,	70,414 10
Shop machinery,	204,153 29
Telegraph line,	45,264 28
Locomotives,	1,345,051 30
Freight cars,	1,018,357 52
Passenger cars,	181,953 68
Road cars,	35,930 01
Extension of Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad,	2,696 08
Amount,	$20,356,167 37
Balance of profits of road November 1, 1855, after paying interest to stockholders, credited to cost of construction, as required by the charter of the Company,	589,185 79
Cost of road and outfit, &c.,	19,766,981 58
Cost of the Main Line of the Public Works, purchased from the State of Pennsylvania,	7,500,000 00
Total cost of roads and canals belonging to the Company,	27,266,981 58
Subscriptions to Western railroads, and stock dividends from same,	1,666,050 00
Bonds of municipal and other corporations,	142,952 50
Bills and accounts receivable,	714,944 81
Balance in hands of agents,	234,660 23
Balance in hands of Treasurer, December 31, 1857,	252,662 61
	$30,278,251 73

The earnings of the road during the year, as reported by the General Superintendent were,		$4,855,669 76
From which deduct tolls paid for use of other roads, as follows:—Philadelphia and Columbia (State) Railroad, to July 31,	$239,395 97	
Harrrisburg & Lancaster R. R.	224,249 71	
Northern Central R. R.,	46,901 17	
Philadelphia City R. R.,	5,303 99	
		$515,840 84
Leaving the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad proper,		$4,339,828 92
From this deduct transportation expenditure and tonnage duties,		2,484,902 06
Leaving the surplus earnings of the road for 1857,		$1,854,926 86
From which deduct the following items, not included in the statement of the General Superintendent:		
Interest on Funded Debt, as it stood Jan. 1, 1858, which is more than it averaged for the year,	$444,775 48	
Expenses of general office, &c.,	38,430 94	
State tax paid on stock & bonds,	55,800 42	
Balance of rent account,	25,513 07	
Dif. in interest on bills payable and receivable, say,	34,000 00	
Five months of accrued interest on purchase of Main Line, Jan. 1,	156,250 00	
		754,775 91
There is a balance of		$1,100,150 95

which is more than sufficient for a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital of the Company.

The high price that prevailed during the year for labor and materials, aided to the large amount of expenditure incurred for iron rails, cross ties, and bridge repairs, would seem to render any additional allowance for deterioration unnecessary; but if we place the "contingent and renewal fund" $175,677, there would still remain a nett profit of $924,473 95, which is equivalent to a dividend of seven per cent. upon the *present* capital of the company. The tables appended to the report of the General Superintendent exhibit the earnings and expenses of the road in detail. It will be seen by reference to these, that the whole number of passengers conveyed during the year between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh is equivalent to 143,613 passing over the whole length of the road, showing a decrease, as compared with 1856, of 5040 passengers, and a decrease in receipts for first class passengers of $9735, and for emigrants $1395.

Upon the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, (leased by this Company,) the equivalent through passengers, adding the number carried over the Columbia branch of that road an equivalent distance, was 140,329, being 3284 less than the equivalent through passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, showing the local business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, though traversing a mountainous region, intersected by rich valleys, to be greater than that of its associate, though passing, for its whole length, through the wealthy and populous counties of Dauphin and Lancaster. The equivalent through passengers on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road previous to the commencement of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten years since, was but 51,568; and on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, but 65,751. The equivalent through passengers on the latter road, in 1856, was 207,086. Should the travel upon these lines increase with the same rapidity for the next ten years, the prospects of our Company will fully equal the expectations of those who have formed the most sanguine anticipations of its future.

The gross earnings of the road for freight, during the year, were $3,376,516 26; being an increase over the year 1856, of $132,284 69. The through business amounted to 172,072 tons, and the local, including coal, to 358,347 tons—an increase of 6,910 on the through, and 69,418 on the local tonnage.—The aggregate tonnage for the year was 530,420 tons, in which is included 200,392 tons of gas and other coals, carried in the cars of the Company. In addition to this there were 296,297 tons of freight transported in the cars of individuals, of which 97,619 tons of coal were delivered in Pittsburgh.

The year 1858 will be the first under which the whole line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, will be operated by this Company, and from this period the accounts of the Company will be kept so as to be of greater value for future reference in exhibiting the development of the traffic of the line.

On the first day of August last, in conformity with the terms of purchase, sanctioned by your vote on the 23d of July, the Main Line of Public Works was transferred, by proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, to this Company.

The price required to be paid for the works was $7,500,000, in the bonds of this Company, bearing five per cent. interest, the State relinquishing her reserved right to purchase the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of these bonds, $100,000 are payable on the 31st day of July, 1858, and $100,000 annually thereafter until July 31, 1890, when the payments will be at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum until the whole amount is paid, excepting the last payment falling due July 31, 1894, amounting to $300,000. The terms of the bill of sale have been fully complied with, and the bonds of the Company for the amounts required delivered to the Treasurer of the State.

Appended to this report will be found a statement, marked A, showing the amount of principal due on the 31st day of July of each year, and the amonnt of interest payable each half year. It is seen that, under the gradual extinguishment of the debt to the State, as required by the bill, the amount of interest and instalment of principal due in 1866, is $435,000. If this amount should be set apart annually thereafter to meet interest and principal due each year, and the surplus, after such payments, applied to a sinking fund, this fund would be sufficient to meet the remainder of the debt at maturity, if re-invested semi-annually at the rate of only five per cent. per annum.

It is proposed to credit profit and loss account with the reduction of the principal of the debt, when paid from the resources of the Company, after it shall amount to a dividend of one per cent. upon its capital, and divide the same among the stockholders, in scrip convertible into the stock of the Company. The price required for these works is much more than they were worth to the State or than could have been safely paid for them by any other purchaser, expecting to comply with the terms of sale. The acceptance of these terms by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is justified by the greater efficiency with which the whole line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg could be operated when placed under one control—an efficiency, which the close competition between the four East and West lines, in price, speed and accommodation, rendered a paramount consideration.

The purchase embraces 104 miles of canal on the west, and 181 miles (including the Swatara feeder, two and a half miles long,) on the east side of the Allegheny mountain; 37 miles of railway, part double and part single track, between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg; 80 miles of double track railroad between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna river; together with all the real estate, locomotives, cars, and all other property connected with, or in anywise appertaining thereto.

The canals purchased were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, having, in addition to a neglect of necessary annual repairs, suffered much from the frequent freshets of the past spring. Very little progress had been made in repairing these breaches, when the line was transferred to this Company.

The railroad between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown possesses no value, except what is due to the material of which its track is constructed.

The condition of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and its fixtures was found to be scarcely more favorable than that of the canals; and the expenditures required at once to place them in good order have necessarily been heavy, all of which have been charged to current expenses.

It appears that nothing except the daily supplies necessary to keep the trains in motion was purchased by those in charge of this road, for its operation and maintenance, after the passage of the Sale bill. After the sale the articles on hand then purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were used to work and repair the road until its delivery, on the first of August, a period of thirty-six days, while the receipts of all of the works were appropriated to the use of the original owners, leaving a just claim for indemnification on the part of this Company.

In the repairs of this road during the five months, ending December 31, 1857, that it has been in our possession, $54,291 have been expended for iron rails, $29,269 for ties, chairs, frogs, spikes, and for repairs of bridges, and $3,605 for the renewal and repairs of water stations, for which no expenditures were made by the State for the previous seven months.

We refer to this subject in explanation of what would otherwise appear to be a heavy outlay upon this portion of the road—now known as the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The tracks of this division at present are in good order, but they will require more than their due proportion of iron to maintain them in like condition for the next twelve months.

The ordinary running expenses of this portion of the line have been largely curtailed, and will be further reduced as circumstances permit.

By reference to the tabular statements appended to this report, it will be seen that the gross earnings of the canal portion of the main line during the five months (from August 1st, 1857, to December 31st, 1857) amounted to $92,996 04, and the cost of repairs and maintenance during the same period was $73,190 10, leaving the sum of $19,775 94, as the nett earnings of the same for the period above stated. It is proper, however, to remark that the earnings up to the close of navigation in 1857, will be all expended in preparing the works for the opening of the navigation in the spring.

Upon the remainder of the line the increased expenditures are mainly due to the increased tonnage transported, except for the items of iron rails, chairs, spikes, cross ties and repairs of bridges, all of which are approaching the maximum of deterioration, and will not hereafter be very materially exceeded upon the same length of tracks. The amount expended for these items during 1857, was $220,673, of which $83,560 was on the Philadelphia Division of the road.—The amount expended in 1856, for the same items, was $47,125.

The prevailing low price of labor and materials will be sensibly felt during the year 1858, in reduction of expenses, and we think that they will fully compensate for any anticipated decrease in the business of the road.

Very little progress has been made with the second track during the year. The amount now laid on the western division, which extends from Pittsburg to Altoona, a distance of 117 miles, is 92 miles. There is, also, on this division, 13 miles of sidings and a branch to Indiana, containing 20¼ miles of single track On the eastern division, from Altoona to Harrisburg, 132 miles, the length of second track laid is 70 miles, and 12½ miles of sidings. The branch from Altoona to Hollidaysburg, 8 miles in length, including sidings, is equivalent to 10 miles in single track.

The sum necessary to complete the entire double track, and substituting iron for the present wooden bridges, except the Susquehanna bridge, is estimated at $1,088,396 36. The facilities now afforded for operating a single track, by the aid of the telegraph system, renders it less important to continue the expenditure for this object, until the business of the line shows some considerable increase.

Additional warehouse room is required for the accommodation of the freighting buisiness of the road. The accommodations for passengers at the stations on the line are yet deficient, particulary upon that portion recently purchased of the Commonwealth, and at Pittsburg. The erection of a suitable station at the latter point has been delayed chiefly in consequence of the uncertain movements of our western connections. It has been our wish to bring all of the roads with which we connect at Pittsburg into one station, for which this Company has provided ample grounds. The causes that have delayed the commencement of this station house, will, we think, soon be overcome, when arrangements for its erection will be made.

The expectations expressed in the last annual report of the board in relation to an early connection with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have not been realised. That Company has, however, after much delay, succeeded in placing its eastern terminus on the Pittsburg side of the Allegheny river; but owing to the interposition of municipal objections to the passage of Penn St., their road has not yet been connected with that of this company. These difficulties we trust will soon be overcome, and the inconveniences to which passengers have been subjected at Pittsburg, obviated.

The transfer of passengers from wide to narrow cars at Harrisburg still continues, in consequence of delays attending the procurement from Councils of the privilege of increasing the space between the tracks of the Philadelphia city railroad. An alteration in the height of the tunnel on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road is also important to effect this object. That company has consented to make this change during the ensuing spring. As soon as these alterations are made the inconvenience referred to will cease, and the charges on our route be reduced below those of any other line to the West,

The rolling stock upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, consisted, at the close of the year, of

216 freight and passenger locomotives.
54 wide passenger cars.
14 narrow do.
31 emigrant cars.
18 baggage cars, with mail appartments.
9 do without do.
188 eight wheeled stock cars.
1264 eight wheeled house cars for general merchandise
109 four wheeled house cars for general merchandise.
292 eight wheeled lumber, coal or wood trucks.
92 four wheeled coal cars.

The outfit is deemed sufficient to meet any demand that can arise during the present year.

It has been the policy of this Company to aid in the construction of western railways, designed to facilitate trade to and from its road, and to avoid the serious inconvenience and loss to its freighting business, from the uncertain character of the navigation of the Ohio river. With this object in view, assistance has been extended to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Steubenville and Indiana, and the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies.

The two first named works have, to a considerable extent, met the objects for which the investment was made, but neither have yet succeeded in obtaining such connexions as would have justified the expenditures that have been made on their account.

The continuation of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road to Chicago, and an independent line from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, seem to be essential to give to them the ability to repay us for the expenditures incurred, or prove profitable to their shareholders.—We expected to have been able, ere this, to report that these objects have been accomplished, but the continued financial embarassments of the country have prevented the procurement of the means required for that purpose.

Arrangements are now in progress, which it is believed will lead to the completion of these connections. When finshed, they will secure to this Company all the indirect advantages anticipated from their construction; while the lapse of a few years will enable the Companies to relieve themselves from their embarrassments, and make direct returns to their shareholders. Both works occupy favorable locations for traffic, and would, but for their inability to procure funds at reasonable rates to complete their lines, have proved ere this, profitable investment.

The financial difficulties of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have prevented the extension of its road to a point that would render the investment made in its shares by the Company, either directly or indirectly, profitable to it. These embarrassments have induced the Directors of that Company to call a meeting of its shareholders and creditors, on the 10th day of February, at which meeting this Company will be duly represented.

The advantages anticipated by the stockholders from a connection with this line, would doubtless, have been fully justified by the results, had the subscription, as recommended by the directors, been made contingent upon the Marietta and Cincinnati Company, securing additional means from other sources, to complete their whole line to Wheeling.

The attempt to consolidate the Marietta and Cincinnati Company with the Chartiers Valley and Hempfield Railroad Companies, alluded to in the last annual report of your Board, was not successful, and we do not think that such a combination, owing to the embarrassed financial condition of all these Companies, would have been attended with useful results.

The additional business that has devolved upon the General Superintendent, in consequence of the acquisition of the State works, and the increased traffic upon the whole line, having proved too great for the close supervision of all the operations of the Company by one head, the Board, at the suggestion of the late General Superintendent, has separated the business of the transportation department into two divisions. To one is committed the supervision of the active operations of all the sub-departments for working the road, while to the other is given the supervision and auditing of all of the accounts of the Company; the first to be known as General Superintendent, and the other as "Controller and Auditor."

The office of Controller and Auditor has been filled by the appointment of H. J. Lombert, Esq., who has so long and successfully managed the whole line as General Superintendent. The thorough acquaintance possessed by this gentleman of railway accounts, and his minute knowledge of the value of all articles of railway consumption, added to his high character for integrity, peculiarly fit him for the post.

The position of General Superintendent has been filled by the appointment of Thomas A. Scott, Esq., who has been connected with the transportation department since its organization, and has acted since the operations of that department were extended beyond the mountains, as Superintendent of the Western Division. From the successful administration of the duties heretofore confided to him, the Board has entire confidence that the high reputation of the road for safety and the despatch of its business, will be fully preserved, while a comparative release from office duties will enable the General Superintendent to exercise a larger influence in promoting the economical management of the road.

The Board have to regret the loss, by resignation, during the past year, of three of its members, Messrs. C. E. Spangler, John Farnum, and Geo. W. Carpenter—the two first on account of their private engagements, and the last from bodily affliction, which has for some months deprived the Company of the benefits of his long experience and judicious counsel. Messrs. Spangler and Carpenter were the only remaining members of the original Board at the organization of the Company. These vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Messrs. John Hulme, G. D. Rnsengarton, and Wistar Morris—gentlmen well known to this community.

Speech of Hon. John Hickman.

On Thursday, the 28th ult, in the National House of Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Hickman, the Democratic member from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, delivered an able speech in condemnation of that part of the President's Message relative to Kansas affairs. Coming from Pennsylvania, and from a district almost within sight of Wheatland, Mr. Buchanan's place of residence; and coming from one of the soundest Democrats in the whole Keystone, it will be read by the people throughout the Union with unusual interest. It reflects the old-fashioned Pennsylvania doctrine which all hands subscribe to—which we all feel so much pride in—and which we all regard as the inherent principle of republican institutions, introvertible and unassailable. Let us stick to it—cherish it. It is our bulwark—let us defend it at whatever cost.

The following is a slight sketch of Mr. Hickman's remarks:

"Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said he was compelled to to dissent from the views of the President on the Kansas question. But his opposition to the President's treatment of Kansas did not arise from any objection to slavery, but it was based on a foundation more plainly understood, namely:—A violation of the declared principle of the Kansas Nebraska act. To ask him to support the Lecompton constitution would be to insult him, by casting a suspicion on his integrity. He might stand alone, but he would not part with his free thoughts for a throne. He knew different motives would be attributed to him. If his conduct, bearing immediately or remotely on southern institutions, should subject him to the anathemas of his southern friends, so be it. He should not conceal his sentiments in order to obtain a charitable constructions. The attempt to force the Lecompton constitution on an unwilling people by force or fraud, would induce him to resist it. He would grant to his brethren what he claimed for himself, namely, the exercise of their rights in their fullness, conferred by the pure spirit of liberty. This was the golden constitutional rule, sound alike both for individuals and States. He strongly denounced the frauds and impositions on the people of Kansas, slavery having been fastened on them in bold defiance of their sacred rights. He could not lend himself to any movement to undermine the foundation on which legislation rests, or falsify the pledges made by Democrats to the people of the country during the last Presidential election. In alluding to the President's message, he said he always knew slavery was a peculiar institution, but never before knew that it embraced all the domestic institutions, while, by the Kansas-Nebraska law, the people were to be perfectly free to act in their own way. This doctrine of popular sovereiguty is not so popular as it was. It was formerly supposed to mean something, giving the people power over all domestic institutions. But now, as thought by the President, it is to be sweated down to the contemptible dimensions as to whether they shall hold a negro in bonds or not. This is all the extent of popular sovereignty. The case, however, is worse. It is false pretence. The question of slavery could not be voted on, because the proviso to the Lecompton constitution rendered this impossible, for the reason that it declares slavery shall not be interfered with as it now exists. And it now exists in Kansas just as firmly as in South Carolina. This was the first time he had learned that that State is a free State, where the institution shall not be disturbed. Where Democrats are all bound to support the Lecompton constitution, simply because it has the Executive approbation? He should as soon admit a bastard to be a lawful heir, as that constitution to be the representative of the sovereign will of Kansas, with no lawful blood in it. The Kansas Legislature never was a lawful body, and hence the acts emanating from it were illegal. Ruffianism has there held sway from the beginning to the present time; and, in order to conceal this from everybody, efforts have been made to conceal the fact. How had it occurred that no Democratic officials were found strong enough to stand the atmosphere of Kansas? Four Democratic Governors have successively been sent thither, and all have returned telling the same story, and in nearly the same words—that popular sovereignty was crushed out of Kansas.

The reply to the question, "What is to be done with those who vote against the Lecompton Constitution?" was given in a Southern newspaper. They are to be branded, have their ears slit, and be then read out of the Democratic party. But care must be taken that too many men of the North are not read out of the organization. He thought that he had a pretty distinct recollection of the necessity which existed for strenuous efforts to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan, and remembered, too, what feeling there was in the South, lest the Presidency should fall on a sectional party. Might he not then inquire why the soldiers in that contest should be slaughtered so unceremoniously. To support the Lecompton constitution was to support that which was begotten in fraud and brought forth in iniquity. He scorned the recommendation to admit Kansas on the ground of expediency, in the absence of right. It was in direct violation and contempt of the pledges which had been made to the people, and violative of the title by which President Buchanan holds his present position. Had the President's annual message been read before the election of 1856, there is no telling how large a majority there would have been against him. Let Kansas be forced into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, and there will be an end of national platforms and the beginning of sectional Presidents.

☞ There are one hundred and twenty-eight counties in the State of Texas.

Col. Cook's March to join the Utah Army---Terrible Suffering.

Col. Cook's report to the Adjutant General of the Utah army, of his march from the Missouri to the valley of the Salt Lake, is full of matter of curious interest. He started in command of six companies of second dragoons, from Fort Leavenworth, on 17th September, and his journal ends with his arrival at Fort Bridger on the 19th of November.—He says:—

The regiment had been hastily recalled from service in the field, and allowed three or four days only by my then commanding officer to prepare for a march of eleven hundred miles, over an uninhabited and mountain wilderness. In that time the six companies of the regiment who were to compose the expedition were organized; one hundred and ten transfers necessarily made from and to other companies; horses to be condemned and many to be obtained; the companies paid, and about fifty desertions occurred; the commanders of four of them changed.

I marched them on the 17th. Then it was to be proved that three or four more days were to be lost in waiting for the quartermaster's department, to supply the absolutely necessary transportation. On the 18th, 107 mules were furnished, which the same day had arrived from a march of perhaps 2000 miles to and from Bridger's Pass; above 100 of the others were nearly worthless from want and age, and requiring several hours to harness a team. On the morning of the 19th, twenty-seven teamsters were wanting, and men were furnished utterly ignorant of the business and without outfits. Half allowance, or six pounds a day of corn for horses and mules, was the largest item of transportation; three or four laundresses, with their children, were with each company.

The regular journal of each day's march is given, how it rained, and how the mules died, and the men complained. On October 5th he arrived at Fort Kearney; on the 15th crossed the South Platte—the thermometer was at 13, and the river full of ice.

It was discretionary with Col. Cook to winter at Fort Laramie or to post on to Salt Lake. He preferred the latter course. On November 4th his command was at Sweet Water Pass, in the Rocky Mountains; next day they gained Devil's Gate.

On the 6th, we found the ground once more white, and the snow falling, but then very moderately. I marched as usual. On a four mile hill, the north wind and drifting snow became severe; the air seemed turned to a frozen fog; nothing could be seen; we were struggling in a freezing cloud. The lofty wall at "Three Crossings" was a happy relief, but the guide, who had lately passed there, was relentless in pronouncing that there was no grass; the idea of finding and feeding upon grass in that wintry storm, under the deep snow, was hard to entertain, but as he promised grass and other shelter two miles further, we marched on, crossing twice more the rocky stream, half choked with snow and ice. Finally, he led us behind a great granite rock, but all too small for the promised shelter; only a part of the regiment could huddle there in the deep snow; while, the long night through, the storm continued, and in fearful eddies from above, before, behind, drove the falling and drifting snow. Thus exposed, for the hope of grass, the poor animals were driven with great devotion by the men, once more across the stream, and three-quarters of a mile beyond, to the base of a granite ridge, but which almost faced the storm; there the famished mules, crying piteously, did not seek to eat, but desperately gathered in a mass, and some horses, escaping the guard, went back to the ford where the lofty precipice first gave us such pleasant relief and shelter.

The morning light had nothing cheering to reveal, the air still filled with driven snow—the animals soon came driven in, and mingled in confusion with men, went crunching the snow in the confined and wretched camp, tramping all things in their way. It was not a time to dwell on the fact that from that mountain desert there was no retreat nor any shelter near, but a time for action. But for six hours the frost or frozen fog fell thickly, like snow, and again we marched on as in a cloud. The deep snow-drifts impeded us much, and in crossing Sweet Water the ice broke in the middle. Marching ten miles only, I got a better camp, and herded the horses on the hills; it was a different road, where a few days before the bodies of three frozen men were found.

On the 8th the thermometor stood 44 deg. below the freezing point. The snow was deep, twenty-three mules gave out, and five wagons were abandoned.

Nine trooper horses were left freezing and dying on the road, and a number of soliders and teamsters had been frost-bitten. It was a desperately cold night; the thermometers were broken, but by comparison must have marked 25 deg. below zero. A bottle of sherry wine froze in a trunk. Having lost about fifty mules in thirty hours, the morning of the 11th, on the report of the quartermaster, I felt bound to leave a wagon in the bushes, filled with seventy-four extra saddles and bridles, and some sabres.

Next day the corn gave out; and the mules were dying.

They gnawed and destroyed four wagon tounges, a number of wagon covers, ate their ropes, and getting loose ate the sage fuel collected at the tents. Some of these they also attacked. Nine died The fast growing company of dismounted men were marched together as a separate command by day; the morning of the twelfth a number of them were frost-bitten from not being in motion, although standing by fires. That day eighteen miles were marchd to Big Sandy, where the guide found grass, and fuel with it; so good that the 13th was made a day of rest; the animals were all herded at the grass.—Fifty horses had been lost since leaving Laramie.

He closes the report of his march with the following:

I have 144 horses and have lost 134.—Most of the loss has occured this side of the South Pass, in comparatively moderate weather. It has been of starvation. The earth has a no more lifeless, treeless, grassless desert; it contains scarcely a wolf to glut itself on the hundreds of dead and frozen animals which, for thirty miles, nearly block the road with abandoned and shattered property.—They mark, perhaps, beyond example in history, the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat.

OPPRESSIVE LAW.—In the year 1632 the General Court of Plymouth Colony made this law, which, from its contrast of our way of doing things, is worth notice: "That whosoever refuses the office of governor, shall pay twenty pounds sterling, unless he were chosen two years going: and whoever refuses the office of counsellor or magistrate, ten pounds sterling."

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

The Position of Pennsylvania.

"To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that Confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed."

This extract from the "inaugural address" of Governor Packer, delivered at Harrisburg on the 19th of last month, in the presence of thousands of Democrats from all parts of the State, and responded to by them with tumultuous applause, has since been published all over the United States as the true position occupied by the Democracy of Pennsylvania on the great question of Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution. They are memorable words. The time, and the occasion of their utterance, were alike fitting for this expression of the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania. Called by their suffrages to fill the Executive chair, Governor Packer was authorized to speak to the country in their name; and for them, as well as himself, he has said that "ALL the qualified electors of a Territory should have a fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an UNQUALIFIED right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed."

Here is a succinct, and at the same time a powerful, summary of the merits of the whole question, and a clear enunciation of the ground on which Governor Packer and his Administration intend to stand. Such a declaration was not made unadvisedly, or on imperfect information. As a candidate for the office of Governor, General Packer had travelled over the State, and had the best opportunity to ascertain the views, and consult the wishes, of the people. Since his election he has been in correspondence and intercourse with the prominent men of the Democratic party in the different counties of the State, and has mingled freely among the masses, and ascertained their opinions and convictions. From all these sources of information Governor Packer has ascertained that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are united in their abhorrence of the fraud and violence practised in Kansas, and now sought to be inflicted on the people of the United States, by forcing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress by Democratic votes!

When Gov. Packer says that "the qualified electors of a territory should have a full opportunity to vote for delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution," he undoubtedly means to express for himself, and the people of Pennsylvania, their condemnation of the illegal and anti-Democratic scheme, successfully practiced in Kansas, whereby *nineteen counties* were deprived of the opportunity of voting for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The qualifications of the people of these nineteen counties, as voters, have never been denied, nor has it ever been asserted that they had expressed, in any way, their unwillingness to participate in such an election.—On the contrary, it is an indisputable fact that they were prevented from voting, partly through the defect of the law of the Territory, but mainly by the exertions and artifices of those lawless men who have conspired against the rights of the people of that Territory. No census had been taken in the nineteen counties thus disfranchised. No registry of votes or poll-books were prepared, and no polls were opened. On the day of the elections, all these were the glaring acts of fraud that deprived the qualified electors of so great a portion of the Territory of Kansas of the *opportunity* of "selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State." Every disinterested man, every true Democrat, and every true Pennsylvanian, will give his most earnest support to Governor Packer in speaking, in the name of the people, against an iniquity thus practiced, and now sought to be upheld.

When Governor Packer goes a step further, and proclaims his adherence to the principle that the people have "an *unqualified right* to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed," he takes his place alongside of Senator Douglas, Governor Walker, Governor Wise, and other leading men, who resist the encroachment now attempted to be made on this great principle of self-government—the very life and genius of republican institutions. Here we see Pennsylvania, through her Executive, fairly entering her protest against the mere sham of voting on a Constitution, presented in the *ex parte* manner in which the Lecompton Constitution was submitted to the people of Kansas. And here, too, Governor Packer brings to our recollection, by the use of such language, the fact that ten thousand majority has been cast in Kansas against that infamous cheat. The Democratic party (and when we say "the party," we mean the masses of Democratic voters who, more truly than the self-appointed leaders, uphold the cardinal doctrines of our party creed, and not the men who bow down in servile submission at the footstool of power) will rally round these able and eloquent men in their fearless resistance of wrong and injustice.

The question of the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, will arise in Congress in a few days, and Democratic members will be called upon to vote when the ayes and nays are called. For those who represent Pennsylvania we have a word of caution and advice. Let them read Governor Packer's inaugural address if they desire to know the sentiments of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. Let them be well assured that Governor Packer not only speaks in the name of the people, but he expresses their sentiments; and if our representatives doubt it, let them return to their constituents for a brief interval and ascertain by personal observation and inquiries, whether what we here assert is true or not. Let them call county meetings, if they please, and ask for instructions. But, above all, let them execute "the will of the majority."—We appeal to them to disenchant themselves from the seductive and dangerous influences which surround them in Washington, and think of their responsibilities at home.

Our people love and admire the great principles of popular government too much to hesitate now on this question. Here, on Pennsylvania soil, those principles found their ablest expression in the Declaration of Independence. It can never be that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will ever support representatives willing to sanction the fraud, perjury, and oppression, that have attended upon the Lecompton Constitution.

We hear it said that it is a Democratic measure, and therefore it should be supported. We deny it. That would make the name of Democracy a synonym for wrong and tyranny, instead of the watchword for justice and civil liberty.

With such leaders as Senator Douglas, Robert J. Walker, Governor Wise, and Governor Packer, backed as they are by the well-ascertained sentiments of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, we have no fear of the issue. And we have simply to say, in conclusion, that the representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, who votes for the Lecompton Constitution, will seal his doom forever This is no mere conjecture of ours; it is the determined will of the people.—*Press.*

[From the Press]

Special Message of the President.

The message of the President of the United States, presenting and commending the Lecompton Constitution as the only fair way of composing the difficulties which now disturb Kansas and the country, contains two or three leading passages upon which we desire to comment, and from which we entirely dissent.

The first is, that the whole of the people of Kansas, who protest against the Lecompton Constitution, are held responsible for the turbulence created by the so-called General "JIM LANE," and also for that ridiculous farce, the Topeka Government. There is no line of discrimination drawn between these two classes in the message; and there is a very broad difference in their sentiments and actions.

The fact is, it was *because* the moderate and law-loving portion of the people of the Teritory refused to follow LANE on the one hand, or CALHOUN on the other, that Governor WALKER was enabled to tranquillize the majority by assuring them that they should vote upon their own Constitution after it was framed. LANE himself, violent and dangerous a demagogue as he is, was compelled to yield before the conservative sentiment so successfully invoked and cultivated by Governor WALKER. But for the efforts and pledges of the latter, made upon the authority of the ample and equivocal instructions of the Administration, LANE would have swept the whole Teritory with his followers. Governor WALKER gathered all the men to his standard who desired to have the question terminated; and if the Constitution had been submitted to the people, LANE would have remained as powerless as he was when the people accepted the solemn pledge of Governor WALKER. It is, as we conceive, a hard measure of justice, therefore, to include the great body of the Democratic and free-State parites of Kansas in the same category with the Topeka disorganizers and the brigades of LANE. And we deplore the effect of this indiscriminate condemnaton of the majority upon an excited populace, who are at this very moment called to contemplate a new outrage upon their rights, in the rejection of enough of their own votes to defeat the very State ticket and Legislature which they fairly elected on the fourth day of January.

The suggestion contained in the following extract from the message is the key that opens the door to a multitude of dangerous doubts:

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under the present Constitution."

We come to the practical question at once. The people of Kansas, ever since it has been determined to make this Lecompton fraud a test, have been assured that all the power of altering or amending their Constitution *is in their own hands*, and that immediately after the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton contrivance, they could proceed to erect their own Government instead. It was this assurance, authoritatively thrown out from Washington, and doubtless pertinaciously insisted upon by Gov. DENVER, which induced many excellent citizens to vote for State officers and Legislature on the 4th day of January last—though, happily, at the same moment of time, they took the precautionary step of recording their judgment against this abominable Lecompton contrivance. At this election they threw a majority for their own candidates; but this majority has since been counted out by CALHOUN, who, under the Lecompton Constitution, will hold Kansas for a long period of years in utter defiance of the majority, sustained by the troops of the General Government. *The whole State machinery is already in his hands.* The Legislature he has manufactured into a pro-slavery Legislature; the framing of the laws will be accomplished under this influence; the Governor and all the heads of the new State organization will be his creatures. Under these auspices he can provide such precautions against the exercise of the will of the majority in Kansas as will keep Kansas in the hands of the pro-slavery party, until, in deed and in fact, it becomes "as much of a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina," to use the President's own language.

That CALHOUN and his partisans are capable of this, no fair man will contest. They have done worse in the Territory; and they will certainly not hesitate when, with two pro-slavery Senators in Congress, and with the Legislature and the whole new State Government in their power, they may go on, and fetter the hands of the people, and call in the troops to shoot them down in case of resistance, *as so many rebels to the law.*

Apart from this view of the case, is another full of startling confirmation. *The Southern States now feel that in forcing slavery into Kansas, they may rescue Missouri from emancipation, and so maintain their power, by aid of Northern Senators, in the highest legislative branch of the Government.* This is no longer an inference.

The President does not tell his countrymen that the proposed new State organization, after a fair vote against the pro-slavery minority, (which minority polled about 6,000 votes, nearly 4,000 of which were fraudulent—see certificate in the PRESS of yesterday, signed by the Speakers of the two Houses of the legal Kansas Legislature, now in session)—has been given to this minority, thus placing at the disposal of the minority the whole force of the Government, in the event of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton fraud. But he does tell us, emphatically, "*that slavery can never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a constitutional provision;*" and also that, by virtue of the decision of the highest judicial tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, "*slavery exists in Kansas,*" and also that "*Kansas is as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.*"

Taking it for granted that "slavery exists in Kansas," under the DRED SCOTT decision, it seems to us that the President concedes the enormous difficulty of extirpating it when he declares that a constitutional provision is necessary to do it, and when he must be aware that the whole of the machinery of the Government of Kansas, when she becomes a State under the Lecompton Constitution, will be in the hands of those whose interests and whose expressed determination is, to continue to maintain Kansas "as much of a slave State as Georgia and South Carolina."

How supremely absurd, in view of these extraordinary facts, is the pretext of the friends of the Lecompton fraud, in our midst, that the Legislature of Kansas has abolished slavery! (which is true,) and, *therefore*, that the will of the majority against slavery has already prevailed. Mr. BUCHANAN, though not stating the action of CALHOUN as to the election of State officers, &c., sufficiently shows how difficult it will be to attain this end.

We are not disposed to comment at length on the absence of condemnation in the message, of the gross frauds perpetrated by the minority in Kansas, headed by CALHOUN, upon the rights of the majority. We should have been gratified to see these frauds exposed and repudiated by the President of the United States. In our opinion, they were so manifold, and of such controlling magnitude, down to the very last living moment, that, inasmuch as the Executive has spoken of other unofficial facts, (as, for instance, the action of the Topeka disorganization,) he might well have condemned these glaring outrages upon the will of the majority. Congress, however, will be compelled to give the full facts of the case a searching analysis and an elaborate publication; and upon this investigation we now depend for the protection of the rights of the people in Kansas.

We shall have more to say on this prolific subject. We differ from the President on this one great issue, respectfully but firmly. We are glad that he has made no party test of Lecompton in his message. In these days when messages are apt to be political appeals as well as State papers, this omission is marked. A very wide toleration on this question of Kansas is the best for all parties. Democrats, who have grown gray and old in the service—men now in Congress who have led the triumphant legions of our party, and have given heart and soul to many a forlorn hope—hundreds of thousands of the constituents of these men, at their farms and workshops—are, at this moment, sternly resolved against the course of the pro-slavery minority in Kansas. They laugh at the efforts of puny politicians to frighten them from their position by the cry of party, or the parrot-call of going over to the Republicans. The veterans who fought at Bunker Hill and Lexington, and Saratoga and Monmouth, might as well have been rated for want of patriotism by the raw recruits who grew pale at the thunder of a distant cannonade. Mr. BUCHANAN sets an example to these tyros.—They may consult their interests by following it or not. We are equally indifferent to their stabs and their smiles.

GREELEY ON THE WEST.—Horace Greeley is spending the winter, mostly, lecturing in the N. W. States. He says there is more wheat and corn there, now, than ever before, and that Hay is everywhere abundant, and very low in price, as are also all the Grains, Corn being often sold at 18 cts., wheat at 40 cts., and hay as low as $2½ and $3.—The Spring demand for Store Goods will be one-fourth less than last year; the people are patching up their old clothes, instead of buying new.—The travelers on railways are mostly of two classes: 1st. Those who are running away; 2d. Those who are running after them.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

SPRUCE CREEK, February 5, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me once more to pen a few lines from this end. There has nothing transpired since my last worthy of note, except an Educational Mass Meeting, which was held at this place, commencing on the evening of the 29th ult., and continuing over Saturday. The meeting was well attended, and particularly by the friends of Education. Addresses were delivered on the occasion, by A. W. Benedict, Esq., Prof. Walsh, Dr. Thompson, Jas. Gardner, Esq., and others. The addresses were all instructive as well as commendable. Both time and space forbid me giving the particulars of this meeting, but feel assured that it marks a *new* era in the Educational history of this place. All present, I believe, left with the determination to labor more assiduously in the proper instructing of youth, and to forward on our glorious Common School System.

At the close of this association Master Miller delivered quite a spirited declamation from Dr. Dick. X. Y.

DEAR GLOBE:—My school-room duties for a few weeks past, have been so arduous that I could find no time to pen anything for your columns. But since I had the pleasure of attending on Friday the 29th ult., an examination of the school under the care of G. P. Eldredge, Esq., in Morris township, I now regard it, truly, as a *mental feast*, that I can report to the friends of Education the result of so successful an examination.

I will not attempt to give a detail of the various recitations of the school, for neither time nor space would permit. I will, however, say that while witnessing the exercise of several boys in Book-Keeping, we were highly delighted with the proficiency they had made, as we learned from the teacher that they had not been long engaged in this study. Also a number of boys and girls chanting Geography on Outline Maps which had been drawn by the teacher of the school, amused us exceedingly. And as I designed to be brief, suffice it to say that the entire exercises of the day were very entertaining. The scholars acquitted themselves admirably—thus reflecting great credit not only upon themselves, but also upon their devoted teacher.

Before the close of the examination, a number of citizens and directors being present, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we as directors and citizens are highly pleased with the rapid advancement of our school under the charge of Mr. Eldredge, and that he deserves great praise for his labor and untiring zeal in advancing the interests of our children.

Resolved, That we regard Mr. Eldredge as one among our first teachers, and that we will lend him our undivided assistance in support of his school.

And since 'the laborer is worthy his hire,' it is but just that I should add, Mr. Eldredge is truly 'a teacher of the times,' and I dismiss the subject by commending to public confidence so successful an instructor.

VISITOR.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, from the 11tt. day of January 1857, to the 3d day of April 1857, including both days.—Account of A. B. Crewet, esq., dec'd.

RECEIPTS:

1854. Joseph Douglass, Walker,	$80 00		
1855. Alexander Ewing, Franklin,	49 76		
" Thomas Osborn, Jackson,	174 26		
" Benjamin Baker, Tod,	70 13		
1856. Joseph Forrest, Barree,	275 00		
" George Rupert, Brady,	177 58		
" Samuel Pheasant, Cass,	87 91		
" Frederick Harman, Cromwell,	327 00		
" Jacob S. Hunt, Dublin,	153 00		
" Samuel Wigton, Franklin,	427 00		
" William Rothrock, Huntingdon,	529 40		
" Jacob Summers, Hopewell,	84 91		
" Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	105 00		
" Benjamin Wallace, Morris,	235 00		
" George Garner, Penn,	100 00		
" John N. Swoope, Porter,	413 00		
" Joseph Miller, Shirley,	600 00		
" Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,	123 69		
" Jacob Booher, Springfield,	100 00		
" Samuel Hackedorn, Tell,	250 00		
" Andrew J. Dunlap, Tod,	340 00		
" David Pheasant, Union,	112 00		
" Joseph Isenberg, Walker,	200 00		
" Henry Grazier, Warriorsmark,	375 00		
" William Moore, West,	451 00		
" Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	28	5,890	91
Amount of County Tax on Unseated Lands,	2 96		
" School " " "	2 06		
" Road " " "	90	5 92	
Balance due County Treasurer,		2,862	70
		$8,759	55

EXPENDITURES:

Balance due A. B. Crewet, esq., County Treasurer, at last settlement,		$1274	58
Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff, and witness fees on criminal prosecutions,		478	22
Constables for making returns, &c.,		34	97
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Criers, &c.,		826	88
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		123	09
Assessors' Orders,		61	24
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		26	04
Road and Bridge view,	$138 00		
Road damages, John Fry,	275 00		
" Abraham Shenefelt,	150 00	563	00
BRIDGE ORDERS:			
John Gaghagan for repairing bridge below Alexandria,	460 00		
David Blair for bridge at Blair's Mill in Tell township,	360 00		
Andrew Wise & Co., for extra work done to bridge at Huntingdon,	225 00	1,045	00
County Auditors,	34 00		
Benjamin K. Neff,	40 00		
Jacob Baker,	37 00		
H. L. M'Carthy,	45 00	146	00
Clerk to Commissioners in full for 1856,	75 00		
" " on account for 1857,	45 00		
Attorney to Commissioners, J. Reed, esq.,	20 90	140	00
County Bonds paid as follows:			
William B. Leas,	517 50		
Interest on County Bonds, Wm. B. Leas,	60 00	577	50
Repairs, Furniture and Merchandise for the Court House and Jail,		150	07
Huntingdon County Agricultural Society,		100	00
Premium on Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		104	25
State Lunatic Asylum for D. Brotherline,		81	25
For county Printing, J. A. Nash and B. F. Miller,		12	75
Blank Books and Dockets for public offices,		84	22
Boarding Jurors in case of Com'th. vs Pat. Smith,		28	00
A. Wise & Co. on account for Stable at Jail,		100	00
J. F. Ramey on account for running and making county line between Huntingdon and Mifflin,		75	00
Sheriff Miller on account for boarding prisoners &c.		75	00
Refunding Order to Charles Mickley,	14 04		
Road tax on unseated lands paid out,	4 50		
School "	15 57	34	11
Washing for prisoners in jail in full for '56,	10 00		
Scrubbing Court House and privy &c. "	6 25	16	25
Directors of the poor in full for 1856,	1,880 95		
" " part " 1857,	268 10	2,149	05
Amount of Lancaster Bank notes received from Collectors and deposited in Bank by direction of Commissioners,		240	00
Treasurer's commission on $12,037 72,		194	06
		$8759	53

Receipts and Expenditurs of Huntingdon county from the 4th day of April 1857, to the 4th day of January 1858, including both days.

RECEIPTS:

1854. Joseph Douglas, Walker,		$ 21 94
1855. John Smith, Barree,		100 00
" David Etner, Cromwell,		138 99
" Thomas Osborn, Jackson,		19 26
" Abraham Isenberg, Morris,		20 00
" John Thompson, Walker,		20 00
1856. Joseph Forrest, Barree,		575 83
" George Rupert, Brady,		188 78
" David Heck, Clay,		228 67
" Frederick Harman, Cromwell,		341 81
" Jacob S. Hunt, Dublin,		168 25
" Samuel Wigton, Franklin,		898 31
" William Rothrock, Huntingdon,		656 88
" Solomon Hamer, Jackson,		349 03
" B. F. Wallace, Morris,		510 00
" George Garner, Penn,		306 95
" John N. Swoope, Porter,		1,125 90
" Joseph Miller, Shirley,		458 81
" Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,		32 42
" Jacob Booher, Springfield,		80 96
" Samuel Hackedorn, Tell,		36 27
" A. J. Dunlap, Tod,		269 29
" David Pheasant, Union,		96 09
" Joseph Isenberg, Walker,		504 42
" Henry Grazier, Warriorsmark,		175 14
" William Moore, West,		1,055 97
1857. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,		100 00
" John R. M'Carthy, Brady,		305 00
" Peter Livingston, Barree,		310 00
" George M. Green, Cass,		155 00
" Joseph Park, Clay,		82 40
" William Johns, Cromwell,		125 22
" William Bice, Franklin,		513 09
" George Numer, Henderson,		177 00
" Samuel S. Smith, Huntingdon,		917 37
" George B. Weaver, Hopewell,		200 00
" John Jackson, Jackson,		227 60
" Henry Mark, Juniata,		62 00
" Samuel Harnish, Morris,		95 00
" George Miller, Oneida,		67 83
" Andrew G. Neff, Penn,		553 00
" David P. Henderson, Porter,		172 00
" James G. Doyle, Shirley,		289 23
" Charles Bowersox, Shirleysburg,		106 63
" Joshua Johns, Springfield,		41 50
" Thomas Cisney, Tell,		100 00
" Abraham Elias, Tod,		90 00
" M. F. Campbell, Union,		113 11
" Martin Flenner, Walker,		334 80
" Samuel Lehman, Warriorsmark,		585 04
" John Thompson, West,	361 65	1,462 34
County Tax on Unseated Lands,	3 36	
School " " "	1 57	
Road " " "	70	5 63
For rent for Court House,	7 00	
For sale of Stray Steer,	1 64	
For Fines collected by Justice Backous,	15 00	23 64
Balance due County Treasury,		1567 00
		$16,058 61

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff, and witness fees on criminal prosecutions,		$361 49	
Constables for making returns, advertising Spring Elections, &c.		297 38	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, &c.		1690 84	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		703 33	
Assessors' Orders,		306 38	
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		24 62	
Road and Bridge views,	$195 50		
Road damages, Rudy's estate,	58 00	253 50	
BRIDGE ORDERS:			
A. Wise & Co. for building Bridge at Huntingdon,	1859 32		
A. Wise & Co. for repairing Bridge above Huntingdon,	946 51		
E. E. & A. Ramsey, for repa'g Bridge across Black Log Creek.	50 00	2855 83	
Building Privy at Jail,	78 63		
" Stable "	151 00	229 63	
Commissioners—Benjamin K. Neff,	90 00		
Jacob Baker,	95 00		
H. L. M'Carthy,	62 00		
G. W. Mattern,	10 00		
Clerk to Commissioners,	275 00		
Auditors for 1856,	71 50		
Attorney for Commissioners, on account,	20 00	623 50	
Interest on County Bonds—			
J. R. Gosnell,	41 43		
S. Wigton,	45 00		
W. Orbison,	135 00		
Thos. Fisher,	114 00		
Exrs. of C. Bucher's est.	60 00	395 43	
For Coal, Wood, Light, &c. for Court House and Jail,	225 00		
Merchandise &c. for " "	77 92		
Medicine and attendance to prisoners in Jail,	40 00		
For repairs at Court House and Jail,	138 37	481 29	
For introducing Gas Fixtures in Court House,		235 52	
J. F. Ramey for running and marking line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties,		120 00	
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,		32 50	
Western Penitentiary supporting prisoners,		365 53	
Sheriff Miller for boarding Prisoners, summoning Jurors and conveying Convicts to Penitentiary,		700 00	
For Gas in Court House,	14 53		
For scrubbing and cleaning Court House,	18 75		
For washing for prisoners in Jail,	10 00	43 28	
For Blank Books, Stationary, &c.		38 00	
Postage—W. Lewis and W. Colon,		40 85	
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps, premiums for,		327 04	
County Printing—John A. Nash,	115 50		
William Lewis,	85 00		
Brewster & Whittaker,	52 25		
Africa & Whittaker,	2 45	255 20	
S. S. Smith cutting wood &c. at Court House 4 yrs.		48 00	
Road Tax on Unseated Lands paid out, viz:			
George W. Cohel,	3 42		
James Gillim,	18 00		
Daniel Gray,	51 00		
George M. Green,	25 51	97 93	
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		5080 06	
County Treasurer's commission on $30,088 74,		451 48	
		$16,058 61	

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JACOB BAKER, }
H. L. M'CARTHY, } Commissioners.
G. W. MATTERN, }

Attest: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned Auditors, of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle, and adjust according to law, the accounts of A. B. Crewet, dec'd., and F. H. Lane, Treasurers of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners, and the receipts for the same, for, and during the past year, and find balance due A. B. Crewit, of two thousands eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents, and F. H. Lane of one thousand five hundred and six-seven dollars.

Given under our hands, at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, the 4th day of January 1858.

WILLIAM MOORE, }
JAMES CREE, } Auditors.
P. D. STEVENS, }

Feb. 3, 1858.—it

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

WILLIAM GLASGOW, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Poor House.

DR.

To Balance at last settlement,	132 53	
To Treasury for orders drawn at sundry times,	1499 30	
To sundry persons, hogs sold to them,	21 96	
To 19 yards carpeting bought in Philadelphia,	8 78	
To sundry persons for produce off farm and pauper labor,	12 92	
To cash received for one cow and calf,	30 00	
To Samuel Backus, esq., for fines on his docket,	6 68	
To James M'Elwee for his note, (2)	21 50	
To John Jacobs " "	92 00	
To Jos. Cornelius, " "	20 00	
To County Docket for costs received in case J. Hicks,	12 39	
	$1,858 06	

CR. By sundry expenditures for use of House:

Ephrm. Doyle for cash paid him for coffins,	$41 68
Sundry persons for female labor,	31 87
Cash paid for freight on sundry goods,	33 01
Travelling expenses on business for House,	69 31
Har. Burns for digging vault,	8 00
J. J. Wallace for stoves for use of House,	33 00
J. Nash for publishing Annual Report,	17 50
Lutz & Flantt for carpenter work,	12 00
Sundry persons for use of House, miscellaneous,	105 03
Abrm. Carothers for road taxes,	4 22
Sundry persons for fencing, ditching, harvesting, &c.	66 80
George Leas for one bee hive,	5 00
Sundry person for miscellaneous items,	32 76
Dr. Robt. Baird for med. and atten. pr Thos. Ruler,	31 50
Sundry cases for out door pauper relief afforded,	14 20
Removing 2 paupers from Lewistown,	8 12
Removing Samuel A. Briggs to House,	5 20
Removing J. M'Gee to House,	4 25
Cash paid for delivering 7 peupers,	5 22
" " 1 pauper,	6 60
" " sundry cases removal and delivery,	125 93
State Lunatic Hospital for keeping Jacob Wiser,	119 62
Brooker & Marsh for merchandise,	40 88
Jungerick & Smith "	361 53
Sundry persons for miscellaneous articles,	5 11
Sundry persons for apple butter,	12 09
" " extra allowance on pork,	21 32
J. Y. West for 1 barrel fish,	7 50
Catharine Rickets for bacon,	3 92
Sundry persons for miscellaneous items,	11 62
John Jacobs for his note paid,	92 00
Compensation as Steward,	400 00
Balance at settlement,	224 67
	$1,858 06

Jan. 6, 1858, To balance at settlement as per Con. $224 67

PROCEEDS OF FARM.

343 bushels wheat, 46 bushels rye, 1100 bushels corn in ear, 144 bushels oats, 250 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels clover seed, 1¾ bushels timothy seed, 15 bushels onions, 2 bushels soup beans, 7 bushels turnips, 15 bushels beets, 20 bushels tomatoes, 60 bushels green apples, 22 tons hay, 14 loads corn fodder, 600 heads cabbage, and 3066 pounds pork.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY THE INMATES.

12 doz. bread baskets, 1 doz. coal baskets, ½ doz. hand baskets, 3 doz. corn brooms, 30 womens' dresses, 36 children's do., 38 shirts, 30 smocks, 14 caps, 12 sacks, 37 aprons, 60 pairs stockings and socks, 22 skirts, 9 summer bonnets, 10 prs. mittens, 12 prs. pantaloons, 5 roundabouts, 5 vests, 2 capes, 3 night-gowns, 12 night-slips, 1 doz. towels, 9 comforts, 19 shrouds, 18 bed-spreads, 10 sheets, 3 prs. men's drawers, 480 lbs. candles, 400 lbs. butter, 300 gals. soft soap, lbs. hard do.

STOCK ON HAND.

3 horses, 6 milch cows, 9 head stock cattle, 27 hogs, 10 sheep, 137 bus. wheat, 15 bus. rye, 500 bus. corn (in ear.) 5 bus. clovereed, 1¼ bus. timothy do., 4 bus. soup beans, 12 bus. onions, 5 bus. turnips, 5 bus. beets, 5 bus. apples, 125 bus. potatoes, 16 tons hay, 10 loads corn fodder, 1 bbl. sour crout, 60 heads cabbage, 500 lbs. flour, 4500 lbs. beef, and 4000 lbs. pork.

MONTHLY REPORT, Or Table showing the monthly Admissions, Elopements, Deaths, &c. &c.

		Nativity.	Remaining each month.	Chil'n Bound	Deaths,	Elopements,	Births,	Discharged,	Admissions,
1857.		For'n.	11						
		Amer.	51						
		Total,	62						
		Chil'n	8						
		Wom.	25						
		Men.	29						
Jan. 6th...			54	...	...	...	...	...	6
Feb. 3d....			57	...	...	...	...	...	3
March 3d.			62	...	2	1	1	...	9
May 5th...			70	...	3	1	...	...	11
April 7th.			61	...	...	...	1	1	1
June 2d....			67	...	...	3	...	1	9
July 7th..			64	...	1	...	...	...	6
Aug. 4th..			69	...	...	1	...	1	7
Sept. 1st..			68	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oct. 6th....			71	...	1	1	...	...	5
Nov. 3d....			71	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dec. 1st....			71	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jan. 5, '58.			71	...	...	...	...	...	1

Of the 71 inmates remaining in the House on the 6th January 1858, 61 are sane, 9 are insane, and 11 idiotic.

During the year, relief was afforded to about 94 cases of out-door paupers. These cases included all varieties of individuals and families; and all periods of time, from a few days assistance to support during the entire year, making an average allowance to each individual of $12 12; which includes also medical assistance. Admitted during the year 119.

In testimony of the correctness of the above statement and exhibition, we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of January, A. D. 1858.

K. L. GREENE,
JOS. GIBBONEY.

Attest: HENRY BREWSTER, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1858.—it

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, from January 7th 1857, until January 6th, 1858, inclusive.

DR. RECEIPTS.

To County Treasury for amount drawn to December 1st, 1857, inclusive,	5810 16
To County Treasury for amount drawn to January 5th and 6th 1858,	1161 06
To William Glasgow, Steward, for sundry items exhibited in his account,	358 76
	$7329 98

CR. EXPENDITURES.

By sundry expenses on the Farm and for farming, viz:

William Piper for wages at sundry times,	228 76
Wm. I. Steel, for saddlery "	20 00
Jacob Lutz for corn for horse feed,	15 37½
E. M'Feters for rye "	9 09
A. M'Clure for 2 tons hay,	16 00
A. L. Funk for 6 bushel barley, seed,	4 50
John Lutz for corn,	15 62
D. M'Garvey for 20 bush. seed wheat,	30 00
Peter Burket for threshing grain,	22 14
Sundry persons for smithing, &c.	68 30
" " miscellaneous items,	101 23½
K. L. Greene for cloverseed,	24 60
" Stable " sheep,	22 50
William Glasgow, Steward, sundry items exhibited in his account,	108 78

EXPENDED FOR PROVISIONS.

Adam Heiffner for 150 bushels wheat,	192 50
Fisher & M'Murtrie for flour &c.	81 42
John Jacobs for butchers meat,	294 86
K. L. Green for wheat bought of him,	135 63
Henry Brewster "	42 55
Sundry persons for 5541 lbs. beef,	431 35
" " 1086 lbs. pork,	59 72
Estate of Geo. Askin for grain in ground bought,	24 53
Wm. Glasgow, Stew'd

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 10, 1858.

New Advertisements.

☞Two Auditor's Notices, by A. W. Benedict.

☞Personal Property at Public Sale, by A. G. Potter.

"IT'S NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS."—Although the printers have been dealt fairly with by TODD & Co., New York, we advise our readers to suspend forwarding to them money until further advised. We are not sure that they are as honest as they should be.

Kansas and Where We Are.

The Kansas question seems to be coming to a point. The President has sent in his message, recommending its admission as a State under the Lecompton Constitution.—We have no hesitation in declaring that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania revolts at the idea of that recommendation coming from the President, elected by their suffrages. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are always open and avowed in their policy, and *always in earnest*. They were in earnest in the campaign of 1856, when they contended for the right of the people of Kansas to settle freely and fairly their own institutions in their own way. They have been in earnest in standing as a bulwark midway between the extremes of Northern and Southern fanaticism, and insisting upon the faithful observance of Constitutional rights and guarantees by all the States in the Union. *They are in earnest now* in believing that Fraud and Treachery have been busy, and are yet active in endeavoring to force upon the citizens of Kansas a Constitution condemned by the voice of a large majority. And they are fearfully in earnest with the determination that no such scheme or fraud shall be consummated with their concurrence. Wo-betide that Pennsylvanian who looks for a future, and casts his voice or his vote to sustain the President's recommendation. We speak in earnest, and we know we speak the undivided sentiments of the Democracy of this county. We have heard them of all ages, and kinds, and classes, regretting—yes regretting—with an ill-suppressed feeling of shame, that a Pennsylvania President should ignore the great principle upon, and by which, the proud old party fought and won the victory of 1856. Those whose voices eloquently battled for it on the stump—those whose weight of years and character were given to it—those whose youth and enthusiasm rallied them around the standard of popular rights, all unite in asking with emphasis—"Was popular sovereignty worth our efforts, the struggle, the battle, and the victory; and is it thus to be trampled under foot by those to whose keeping we have committed it." We wish the atmosphere of Pennsylvania could be infused into the District of Columbia, for but one week. The South must not mistake us. We have not stood by you *because* you had slavery, as we have been charged with doing. We have stood by your Constitutional rights, to keep it or abolish it as you please. We demand the same rights for the people of Kansas, and we cannot be deceived by special pleading about their refusal to exercise that right, in the face of the evidence given us by every Democratic Governor sent there, that they have been cheated and defrauded of a fair election.

If you will force the crisis on us let it come. But when we are to decide between the frauds of pro-slavery men, and the rights of wronged freemen, there can be no doubt about which side of that question the Democracy of Pennsylvania will take, and the response will be a fearful one. We are freemen, and we will see that freemen have their rights under the laws and Constitution of the land, and our representatives in Congress had better look to it, that they have not to render an account for assisting in the betrayal of them.

IO. TRIUMPHE!!—Since writing the above the President's special Kansas message has been referred by the House of Representatives to a special committee with power to report upon the alleged frauds, &c. It is said CALHOUN already begins to *talk honestly*. This vote is significant—*right will triumph*.

Locals.

Rev. D. SHOAFF preached his farewell sermon to a crowded house on Sabbath morning last. We believe we speak the sentiments of this whole community when we say that not one of Mr. SHOAFF's predecessors had more numerous and more sincere friends in and out of the Church than he has—and the regret is universal that he cannot longer be continued in our midst.

FISHER & MCMURTRIE's store will be removed to Saxton's stand in a few weeks.—The store-room is now being fixed up in a handsome style.

The Coal business on Broad Top is improving—an extensive business will be done as soon as spring opens.

During the past week there has been considerable improvement in the "times"—our business men look better, feel better and are determined to make the "times" better.—Confidence is being restored, all that is necessary to make "times" good. The good "times" are coming.

JAMES BRICKER's new store, in the Gotto's building, when ready for customers, will be quite an addition to the business of the upper end of town.

As an evidence of the "times" improving, we are just now hurried with job work of a business character. We are prepared to print business cards, handbills, &c., in a very superior style. Call and examine for yourselves.

The Tannery establishment of WM. C. MCCAULY at Mill Creek, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. When discovered, the building was enveloped in flames. A large quantity of stock was consumed.—Loss, about $3000—partly insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. J. LAWRENCE, has been promoted to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. This is an excellent appointment, as Mr. L. is conversant with the affairs and working of the Road.

We are also pleased to learn that our young friend Mr. JAS. CAMPBELL, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. C. has also been appointed agent for Adams & Co's. Express. He will be found an attentive agent.

The News.

The Banks of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, formally resumed specie payments, without any previous announcement of their intention. They had been in suspension since the last week in September, but for some time the suspension has been merely nominal.

The Philadelphia *American* says the aggregate of gold in the banks throughout the Union is now, as made up by returns near to January 1st, and since that time, fully *eighty-five millions of dollars*, or twenty-seven millions more than at the 1st of January, 1857. Then the total in all the banks of the United States, as made up at the Treasury Department, was $58,350,000; now, exclusive of States reporting $8,000,000 of specie in January, 1857, the footings are $76,500,000 all from recently published returns.

The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey, on Thursday last, by a vote of 41 to 17, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Lecompton Convention, having refused to submit the Constitution framed by it to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, acted in violation of the known will of the majority, and contrary to the spirit of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution, having been rejected by a large majority of the people of Kansas at an election recently held, at which the question of its adoption or rejection was directly submitted to their vote, in the opinion of this Legislature, Kansas ought not to be admitted as a State under that Constitution.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby requested to forward certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Kansas question in the Pennsylvania Legislature was, on Thursday last, postponed until the 10th of March. When the hour arrived for offering original resolutions, Mr. Owen, of Phila., offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee to which were referred the various resolutions on Kansas affairs be, and the same are hereby, instructed not to report on the same until the 10th day of March next.

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Calhoun, the chairman of the committee, and advocated by Mr. Owen and others; but it passed upon a call of the yeas and nays.—The names of those Democrats who were ready to meet the question and voted against the resolution, are printed in *italics*.

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Askin, Bower, Brandt, Bohnert, Donchoe, J. H. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Garret, Gilliland, Glatz, Goepp, Hamel, Hay, Hillegas, Hipple, Hodson, Irwin, Jenkins, Kinkaid, Lamman, Lovett, McClain, Maugle, Molloy, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Rupp, Sharp, Smith of Berks, Smith of Cambria, Smith of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Weaver, Weller, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Wolf, Woodring, and Yearsley—52.

NAYS—Messrs. *Abrams* of Clarion, Babcock, Benson, *Bierer* of Fayette, Bruce, *Calhoun* of Armstrong, Castner, Chase, Crawford, Dodds, Foster, George, Hayes, Himrod, *Houtz* of Huntingdon, Imbrie, *Lactner* of Clinton, Lawrence, *Lloyd* of Lycoming, McClure, McDonald, Negley, Nichols, Pownall, Price, *Ramsey* of Philadelphia, Routh, Roland, Rose, Scott, Shaw, Struthers, Voeghtly, *Warden* of Westmoreland, Wells, Williston, Witmer, and *Longaker* of Montgomery, (Speaker)—38.

This vote shows that there were a number of men in the House who did not feel like recording their yea or nay upon the Lecompton question; and it shows further that the Lecompton Swindle has no open advocates in the House.

A clerk in the Post Office at Chicago, and another in the post office at Washington, have been arrested on charges of stealing valuable letters.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, by an almost unanimous vote, passed resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The contest in Philadelphia for delegates to the 4th of March next, resulted in the choice of those in favor of the nomination of Wm. A. Porter, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Northern Democrats in Congress opposed to the Lecompton Swindle will, in a day or two, issue an address, to the people of the United States, setting forth at large, the reasons which, as fair and honest men, compel them to differ with the Administration of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question. It will be firm in taking position for the "will the majority." It will appear in the "Globe."

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 25, 1857, it appears that exclusive of the city of Philadelphia, there are 10,956 public schools in the State, being an increase of 259 as compared with the last previous report. There are yet wanted 604 schools to satisfy the requirements of the existing districts. There are employed 12,475 teachers, being an increase of 118 over the last year. Including the city of Philadelphia the number of teachers is 13,445, of whom 7,924 are males and 5,521 females. Whole number of scholars, exclusive of Philadelphia, 541,247; being an increase of 17,493 over last year, and 66,692 over 1853. Including Philadelphia, the aggregate for the whole State is 596,008. In the city the number of applicants waiting for admission to the schools is reported at 3,369.

The number of hogs received at Cincinnati this season is 423,483, against 344,512 for the same time last year. The indications now are that the business this season will exceed 450,000. The weather is very favorable, and it is quite probable hogs will be cut for three weeks to come. Prices are firm at $5 50@$5 62½ per 100 pounds.

The number of democratic papers in Illinois that sustain Senator Douglas, is 59—opposed, one—the Joliet *Signal*.

A new Democratic paper has been established at Ebensburg; it opposes the Lecompton swindle. Another is to be established at Hollidaysburg, and another at Bellefonte.

The *Pennsylvanian* a year ago, was read out of the party by the powers that be at Washington, and by some of the leading politicians in this State, for favoring the sale of the public works; but now we find it the organ in this State, of the same men, of the same corrupt politicians, with the General Post Office printing worth *only* $100,000. Well paid, but the people won't be influenced by such arguments. Every violent Lecompton press in this State receives aid from Uncle Sam's Treasury.

A tremendous Democratic anti-Lecompton Meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday night last. John W. Forney presided. Hundreds of Democrats from adjoining counties were in attendance. We notice amongst the number many of Mr. Buchanan's earliest and warmest friends.

Fearful Fight in the House.

From Washington we learn that a fight came off in the House, on Friday night last. At an early hour in the day Mr. Harris, of Illinois, offered a resolution to refer the President's Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, to a select Committee of thirteen, which is to report upon the alleged frauds in Kansas; but a vote upon the same was resisted by the Lecomptonites during the day and night, and at 6 o'clock next morning, after being in session eighteen hours, both parties without coming to a vote, agreed to adjourn until next Monday morning, when the first business should be the consideration of Mr. Harris' resolution.

At 2 o'clock in the morning while many of the members were dozing at their desks, the House was thrown into a violent excitement and fearful scene of confusion. It appears that while Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the Hall, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, approached him and a slight squabble ensued. The parties were separated by their friends. They exchanged words in an exciting and menacing manner, when Mr. Keitt again attacked Mr. Grow, and by a heavy blow was knocked down by the latter.

Crowds of their respective friends rushed to the rescue. The various members on each side engaged in the fight in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly called for order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere, That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen of the members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted, the members having reluctantly returned to their seats.

Great Men in Kansas.

We learn by a recent Kansas letter to one of the Cincinnati papers, that the board of commissioners to investigate election frauds, which held its session at Leavenworth City, brought to light some singular facts in relation to the poll books of that notoriously bogus district, Kickapoo. For instance, on the original poll book of the vote on the constitution, Dec 21st, 1857, which book is now on file in the county recorder's office in Leavenworth, it was discovered that James Buchanan, President of the United States, cast the 270th vote for the constitution with slavery. If we ignore the inconsiderable fact that Mr. Buchanan, at the time of casting this ballot, was some thousands of miles to the eastward of Kickapoo, the performance is not strange, but perfectly in keeping with his devotion to the "peculiar institution."

Next on the list of distinguished names appears, as the 276th voter, Wm. H. Seward, of New York; next, 323d, Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky; 714th, Geo. W Brown, editor *Herald of Freedom;* then, 859th, John C. Fremont; and immediately after, the celebrated John Hernden!

Then comes in the 876th voter, J. W. Denver, Governor of Kansas, who had only taken his place as Governor the day before, and was then in Lecompton, *fifty miles distant!* And the next phrase presented is a "Thirty Years' View," Thomas H. Benton appearing as the 915th voter. And now it was dark, the polls being kept open till half-past six, when, alas! for frail humanity, for the "compunctious visitings of conscience," in slips Horace Greeley, and stealthily deposits his ballot as the 980th voter! It is now six and a half o'clock, and the curtain rises on the last act of the drama, and in steps, in all his majestic proportions, Edwin Forrest, as the *ten hundred and twenty-sixth voter!* This is Mr. Forrest's *first* appearance on a Kansas stage.

It is further stated by the correspondent, that one of the Kickapoo judges, who was before the commission, refused to answer the question whether a mjority of the names on the poll-book were fictitious or not, *for fear of criminating himself!*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY. *Senate.*—The bill incorporating the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, an association with the avowed object of collecting old and rare coins, was passed. A bill authorizing "the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court to publish minority opinions of the judges of said court in cases where constitutional questions are involved and decided," was passed, yeas, 24, nays, 2. *House.*—Met at 3 o'clock, 47 petitions praying the repeal of the license laws were presented. The Governor returned, with his objections, the bill entitled, "an Act to incorporate the Trout run coal and iron company." By the provisions of the bill, the company was authorized to hold 2,000 acres of land in Centre and Clearfield counties, with the privilege of mining and selling coal and other minerals, and also to construct a railroad to connect their lands with any public improvement. The Executive manifests a determination to suppress any legislation giving undue powers to corporations, and at the same time to secure the public against loss from chartered companies. The question being taken on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections, the vote was, yeas 4, nays 60.

TUESDAY. *Senate.*—Mr Finney presented two petitions for the erection of a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren. Mr. Schell presented a bill to prevent the circulation of bank bills of less denomination than twenty dollars. *House.*—Mr. Scott, the member elected to supply the place of J. B. Backhouse of Alleghany, who died before the meeting of the Assembly, was duly qualified and took his seat. The bills on the private calender were considered and a large number passed finally.

WEDNESDAY, *Senate.*—The committee on Judiciary, reported a supplement to the three hundred dollar exemption law. Mr. Fetter read in place, a bill to release the bail of Daniel Zeigler, a defaulting Treasurer of Mifflin county Mr. Schell, in place, read a bill incorporating the Somerset Coal and Iron Company. Considerable time was spent in discussing Senate-bill No. 83, introduced by Mr. Buckalew, relative to the management of the North Branch canal. The bill makes it the duty of the Canal Commissioners "to make all necessary arrangements for prosecuting the works and improvements upon the said line, in order to the bringing of the same into early use." Mr. Schell offered to amend by making it the duty of the Commissioners to report at as early a day as possible, the probable amount of money necessary to be expended on said canals. Mr. Turney moved to add a proviso, that the Commissioners shall not make any contract for repairs or for any other purpose until a statement shall be submitted to the Legislature—which with the addition of "except such as are absolutely necessary"—was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Schell as amended was agreed to. And the bill as amended passed second reading. *House.*—The supplement to the act to incorporat the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company (whose lands lie in Bedford county,) was lost on its final passage; yeas, 21, nays, 65. Being subsequently reconsidered, it was passed, yeas, 46, nays, 40. Mr. Hontz read in place, a bill to authorize the School Directors of Walker township, Huntingdon county, to select sites for schoolhouses—being an extension to said township of the law relative to the School Directors of West Pittsburg passed in 1856. The Governor announced to the House that he had signed the supplement to the act incorporating the Broad Top Improvement Company.

THURSDAY. *House.*—A petition of citizens of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, was presented by Mr. Houtz, praying for a supplement to the charter of their borough. A petition of stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania was offered, desiring that an act may be passed to authorize the sale of its charter. Numerous petitions were presented from Philadelphia praying for the repeal of the license law,—and for the passage of an act to protect them from fraud in the purchase of coal by the ton. A petition from 134 citizens of Wayne county was offered,—asking the repeal of the County Superintendency. Mr. Owen offered a resolution instructing the committee to whom was referred the resolutions relative to Kansas, not to report until the 10th day of March. This gave rise to considerable discussion but was finally adopted. Yeas 53, Nays 38. A motion made to release the committee from the further consideration of the subject was negatived. Yeas 39, Nays 52.

FRIDAY. *Senate.*—The hour of 10½ o'clock was fixed for future meetings of this body.—The bill relative to the North Branch Canal passed finally. Yeas 11, Nays 10. *House.*—Mr. Houtz read in place, a bill entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county; also, a bill relating to the Scott Infantry Company of the same county. A bill was read giving justices of the peace with a jury of six, power to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character.

SATURDAY. Senate not in session. Nothing of importance before the House.

MONDAY. *Senate.*—Met at 3 o'clock. The bill divorcing Thomas Washington Smith and his wife was considered, and after considerable discussion was passed finally. The remaining time was occupied in the consideration of bills of a private character.

(*Monday Evening, Feb. 8th.*)

The House of Representatives being religiously inclined, has conformed to the old custom of opening its daily sessions with prayer. The Senate has discarded this practice, and enters upon its business without any devotional exercise.

During the past week this city has been visited by several distinguished personages. Among the number, the renowned Gen. John Calhoun of Kansas notoriety, accompanied by R. G. Miller and John D. Henderson, were to be seen. These gentlemen, not very creditable American law-givers, are *en route* to Washington. Col. John W. Geary, ex-Governor of Kansas, was to be seen mingling with his fellow-citizens. He is a tall, well-made, fine-looking man. He has a good appearance and talks well. To-morrow evening Col. Jno. W. Forney, by invitation of the members of the Legislature, will deliver a lecture on "American Statesmen." This morning the "Herald," formerly an independent daily paper, appeared on an enlarged sheet, greatly improved, and announced a determination to yield a hearty support to the administration of Governor Packer.

JUNIATA.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., near McConnelstown, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. ABRAHAM KURTZ, to MISS SUSANNA BOUGHWALTER, all of Huntingdon co.

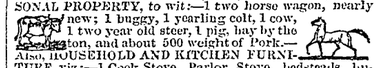
DIED.

In West Huntingdon, on Saturday 30th ult., Mrs. SUSAN GOODMAN, wife of Daniel Goodman.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, February 6.—There is not much doing in the Breadstuffs market to-day, but prices have undergone no change. About 1,500 bbls Western extra Flour have been sold for shipment at $4.75, and a small lot of superfine at $4.50 ₰ bbl, at which figures the market is firm. The home trade is moderate, at prices ranging from $4.50 up to $5,50@$6 ₰ bbl, according to brand and quality. Corn Meal is held at $2.94@$3 ₰ bbl, without sales, and Rye Flour at $3 ₰ bbl, but there is very little demand for either. Wheat is dull and offered freely at $1.10 for prime red, and $1.25@$1.30 for white, but there is very little selling at these rates, the latter being scarce. Corn is not so plenty, but the demand for it is only moderate, and prices the same as last quoted. About 1,500 bushels Southern yellow brought 59 afloat, and 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania 59c. in store. Oats are selling slowly at 33@34c,. Rye is in steady demand at 70c.

PERSONAL PROPERTY at Public Sale.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in West Huntingdon, (Cottage Farm,) on TUESDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY, inst., the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to wit:—1 two horse wagon, nearly new; 1 buggy, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow, 1 two year old steer, 1 pig, hay by the ton, and about 500 weight of Pork.—



Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, viz:—1 Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, bedsteads, bureau, tables, chairs, settee, corner cupboard, dough-chest, and a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale. ALFRED G. POTTER.

Feb. 10, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—John Huyett's Distribution.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the Sale of the Real Estate of John Huyett, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th of March, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons interested will take notice, that they are required to make their claims before such Auditor, or bedebarred from coming in upon said fund.

Feb. 10, 1858—4t. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JAMES & WILLIAM SAXTON'S Distribution. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of James Saxton & William Saxton, and J. & W. A. Saxton, will attend at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 12th of March, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of his appointment.—All persons interested will take notice that they are required to make their claims before such Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Feb. 10, 1858—4t. A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

A CARD.—NIGHT SCHOOL. The undersigned will give instruction in reading GERMAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH, to those who may desire, at his residence, from 7½ to 9 o'clock at night, alternately—to commence as soon as a sufficient number will justify.

Also, during the day, can devote part of his time to drawing instruments of writing, transcribing or copying, &c., &c., &c.

Those indebted will please settle their accounts, to enable him to discharge his liabilities.

GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, Feb. 3, 1858.*

NOTICE, to the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term 1858, directed to be paid to Creditors one and half per cent on the amount of their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, Feb. 3, 1858.

☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Sentinel, Ebensburg, and Record, Blairsville, insert 3 times and charge this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Enoch) late of Porter township, deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Henry) Adm'tor.

Feb. 3, 1858—6t.

LEFT ON MY PREMISES, On or about the 19th day of January last, a BAY MARE, about 6 years old, has a star in her forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL STOUFER.

Feb. 3, 1853.* Walker township.

ESTATE of DANIEL CRYDER, dec'd. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James B. Carothers, Executor of Daniel Cryder, late of Porter township, dec'd, among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on Friday the 5th day of March, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at his Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon: when and where, all persons having claims against said fund, are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Feb. 3, 1858—4t. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, will be held in Huntingdon on the 22d of February, 1858, being the anniversary of the Association. Teachers and friends of Education generally are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend, as matters of importance in connection with the educational interests of the county, will be brought before the Association.

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. S. BARR, Chairman.

Huntingdon, Jan. 13, 1857.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE. (ESTATE OF GEO. BUCHANAN, dec'd.) By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1858, a Tract of unseated Land, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, in the name of David Lapsley, containing 353 ACRES, more or less, lying on the Little Valley, partly on the dividing Ridge, about 2 miles from Shoups' Mill, and 1 mile from Jacob Thompsons' at the foot of Broad Top and the River Mountains, near land claimed by Samuel Wallace, being the same which was conveyed by John Miller, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, to the said George Buchanan, by Treasurers Deed, dated 18th April, 1825.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in 1 year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

Feb. 3, 1858. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Trustee.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West (now Oneida) township, dec'd, will, on TUESDAY, MARCH 2, next, expose to Public Sale on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that TRACT OF LAND, situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hetrick and Nicholas C. Decker, containing ONE HUNDRED & FORTY-FIVE ACRES be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized,) having thereon erected A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER, Trustee.

Feb. 3, 1858.

ESTATE OF JOHN SNYDER, dec'd. ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will offer at public sale, near McConnellstown, in the township of Walker, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., all those certain fourteen lots laid, and adjoining the village of McConnellstown, in the said township of Walker, being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, being 66 feet in front and 165 feet in depth. Lot No. 10 having thereon erected a comfortable new dwelling house and other improvements.

Also—An outlot adjoining lands of A. B. Sangree, containing 3 acres and 105 perches.

Also—One lot situated in the village of McConnellstown, fronting 66 feet on the north side of Main street of said village, and extending in depth 165 feet, reserving thereout 5 feet on the eastern side of said lot in front and extending back 37 feet. Said lot being more fully described in a Deed from James Campbell and wife to John Snyder, and draft annexed thereto, recorded in the Recorder's Office at Huntingdon, in book R. No. 2, pages 12 and 13, having thereon a two-story frame house and frame stable.

ALSO—On THURSDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY, a certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Alexandria, bounded on the north by the Pa. Canal, on the south by an alley, on the east by Hartslog street, having thereon a two-story frame Tan house, being forty-five by twenty-four feet, two stories high, likewise a bark house thereon, sixty by twenty-four feet, with water privilege thereunto attached forever.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage. JOSEPH McCOY.

DAVID H. CAMPBELL, Administrators.

Jan. 27, 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1858, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.

The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.

January 20, 1858.

☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Intelligencer, Lancaster; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.—The subscriber will offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND, either by small quantities or by wholesale, as may suit bidders, on terms as follows: One third of the money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal payments, without interest for one year, with security by mortgage on the property. This land lays on the bank of the Juniata river one mile below Mt. Union, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county. There are 57 acres in the tract of land, about 25 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is timber land; the bottom land is chiefly meadow. There is a Cabin house on it, some fruit trees, and a never-failing spring of good water. This property will be sold on the 18th day of February, 1858, when due attendance and a good title will be given by JOHN ANDERSON,

January 20, 1850. of Penn Township.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & D. Hamilton, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain in the hands of David Hamilton for settlement and collection, who will continue the business in his own name. DAVID HAMILTON,

JOHN HAMILTON.

Jan. 13, 1858.

List of Outstanding Balance due at Settlement with the Auditors for the Year 1857.

Year.	*Townships.*	*Names of Collectors.*	*County Tax.*	*State Tax.*	*Militia Fines.*
1844	Walker,	A. B. Sangaree,			11 88
1847	Franklin,	John H. Stonebraker,	15 14		
1851	West,	Charles Green,	37 81		70 53
1852	Walker,	John Coulter,	49 34	4 35	52 50
1853	Cass,	Joshua Greenland,			6 50
"	Henderson,	Luke Vorhees,	123 56	77 08	75 05
1854	Barree,	William Couch,			39 54
"	Brady,	John McDonald,			5 18
"	Cromwell,	Michael Meyers,			49 00
"	Franklin,	John Laport,	70 76		54 50
"	Porter,	William B. Shaw,			10 00
1855	Barres,	John Smith,	125 32	377 03	51 50
"	†Cromwell,	David Etnier,			10 49
"	*Hopewell,	John Beaver,	101 71	11 99	53 68
"	Morris,	Abraham Isenberg,	325 38	94 46	28 00
"	Tod,	Benjamin Baker,		10 05	5 70
"	*Walker,	John Thompson,	34 47	28 89	46 50
1856	Barree,	Joseph Forrest,	64 88	36 95	33 00
"	Brady,	George Rupert,	115 56	20 97	37 50
"	Cassville,	Nicholas Corbin,			7 00
"	Cromwell,	Frederick Harman,	8 43	29 74	
"	Jackson,	Solomon Hamer,	816 35	379 05	35 50
"	*Morris,	Benj. F. Wallace,	62 11	77 79	24 50
"	*Tod,	A. J. Dunlap,	18 77	33 05	22 50
"	†Union,	David Pheasant,	21 19	64 51	19 50
"	Walker,	Joseph Isenberg,	341 09	210 09	41 00
"	Warriorsmark,	Henry Grazier,	100 00		13 30
"	West,	William Moore,	96 09		48 00
1857	*Alexandria,	Alexander Stitt,	327 17	248 63	15 00
"	*Brady,	John R. McCarthy,	752 56	444 59	30 50
"	*Barree,	Peter Livingston,	935 45	568 87	38 00
"	*Cass,	George M. Green,	269 73	155 00	5 50
"	*Cassvillo,	Samuel Smith,	95 47	48 94	2 00
"	Clay,	Joseph Park,	367 33	261 45	28 00
"	*Cromwell,	William John,	755 84	513 12	17 50
"	*Dublin,	Brice Blair,	624 82	369 29	25 00
"	*Franklin,	William Bice,	1552 26	936 61	53 00
"	*Henderson,	George Numer,	306 06	188 42	16 50
"	*Huntingdon,	Samuel S. Smith,	1140 95	742 52	48 50
"	*Hopewell,	George B. Weaver,	468 84	301 06	30 50
"	*Jackson,	John Jackson,	1159 44	697 51	35 50
"	*Juniata,	Henry Mark,	382 91	242 02	11 00
"	*Morris,	Samuel Harnish,	1283 76	830 58	19 50
"	*Oneida,	George Miller,	220 21	139 84	17 50
"	*Penn,	Andrew G. Neff,	519 18	396 94	37 00
"	*Porter,	David P. Henderson,	1658 59	1008 40	25 00
"	*Shirley,	James G. Doyle,	1420 68	882 33	48 50
"	*Shirleysburg,	Charles Bowersox,	164 24	155 12	5 00
"	*Springfield,	Joshua Johns,	284 37	192 96	23 50
"	*Tell,	Thomas Cisney,	422 88	293 83	25 50
"	*Tod,	Abraham Elias,	921 86	532 03	24 50
"	*Union,	M. F. Campbell,	339 60	189 89	25 50
"	*Walker,	Martin Flenner,	631 67	517 02	25 50
"	*Warriorsmark,	Samuel Lehman,	946 77	642 55	39 50
"	West,	John Thompson,	2101 98	1360 60	77 50

* Since paid in part. † Since paid in full.

Given under seal of office 4th January, 1858.

JACOB BAKER,
H. L. McCARTHY,
GEO. W. MATTERN, } Commissioners.

Attest:—HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

December 30, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,
Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*,
IS COMING! See following Card.

FEBRUARY APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Tuesday, February 16.
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel, " 15.
Lewistown, National Hotel, " 17.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bronton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞ No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE—
THE TEACHER'S AID—THE PARENT'S FRIEND!
PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE;
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Associate Editor—A. R. POPE.

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Five Copies, a year,	$4 00	Eight Copies, a year,	$6 00
Fifteen " "	10 00	Twenty-five " "	16 00

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Sample numbers sent gratis to persons desiring to subscribe or form clubs. Now is the time to subscribe.

All letters relating to "The Student and Schoolmate," should be addressed to CALKINS & STILES,
Publishers, 348 Broadway, New York

Agents wanted. nov18.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LOVE & McDIVITT would respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that, notwithstanding the "pressure of the times," they still continue to deal out, at their old stand in Market Square, all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Tobacco, Segars of every grade from Half Spanish to the genuine Principe, La National, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Having learned from past experience, that the credit system is a dangerous one to all parties, we have determined to reduce our business to cash or its equivalent, and shall be able to sell on the most reasonable terms, as our stock has been purchased at the lowest cash prices. Call and see us, friends.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16. 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

D. HOUTZ,

Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons having marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the cash therefor, by calling on E. McCOLLUM, Mrs. Snyder's house, Rail Road street, Huntingdon.

January 6, 1858-1y.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of

D. P. GWIN.

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COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,

who subscribe before the 25th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars and 36 cents* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to

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Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address, DUNBAR BROWNE, *Advocate*,
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☞ AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE! ☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

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Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Hoop and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Morcen and Hoop Skirts. Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7. 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—
FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Brocha Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been *maintained* heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandize *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $19 50 PER QUARTER.

THE NEW FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Herr KARL BOCKENHEIM,
Prof. of German Language and Literature.
M EUGENE CHIVANARD,
Prof. of French and Piano Music.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics, etc.
Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Grecian Painting, Botany, History, etc.
Miss E. FAULKNER,
Monocromatics, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss ANNIE M. GAY,
Piano Music and French.
Miss JENNIE M. WALSH,
Primary English.

☞ This Institution has lately fallen into new hands, and the present owners are determined to make it a first class school. The majority of the new faculty are already on hand, and students will be received as soon as they wish.

Young ladies and gentlemen intending to go to school will do well to write to us before concluding to go elsewhere. *There is no cheaper, and we believe there will be no better school now than ours.*

Both sexes are received, all branches are taught, and students can enter at any time. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

December 9, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices.

L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to

W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Markiesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Campbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE,

Markiesburg, Nov. 20, 1857. Assignee.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
FLOUR DEALERS,

and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produce generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of *Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour.* Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.

December 2, 1857-3m.

GROUND PLASTER.—The Juniata Flour and Plaster Mills, one mile below Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., have constantly on hand Ground Plaster of the best quality, for which Grain of all kinds, will be taken in exchange at the market prices.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

December 30, 1857-2m.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

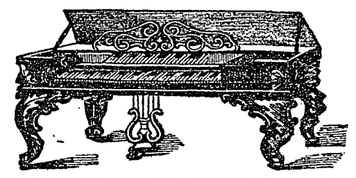
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of

FISHER & McMURTRIE.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Fortes manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.:) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and do honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depth of brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments *of a superior quality, both in tone and touch.*"—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano*; and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may *confidently* challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞ P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of

D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

W. M. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quarters	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $50; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞ On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash. LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS NOR LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the ROOF from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

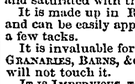
☞ Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandrin, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.



Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

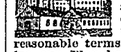
NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN,
Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa.
Has just opened a very extensive stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.

The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

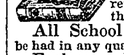
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of